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COLLEGE STATION, TEXAS

TAILORED FINISHES AND
DECORATIVE STITCHES

By

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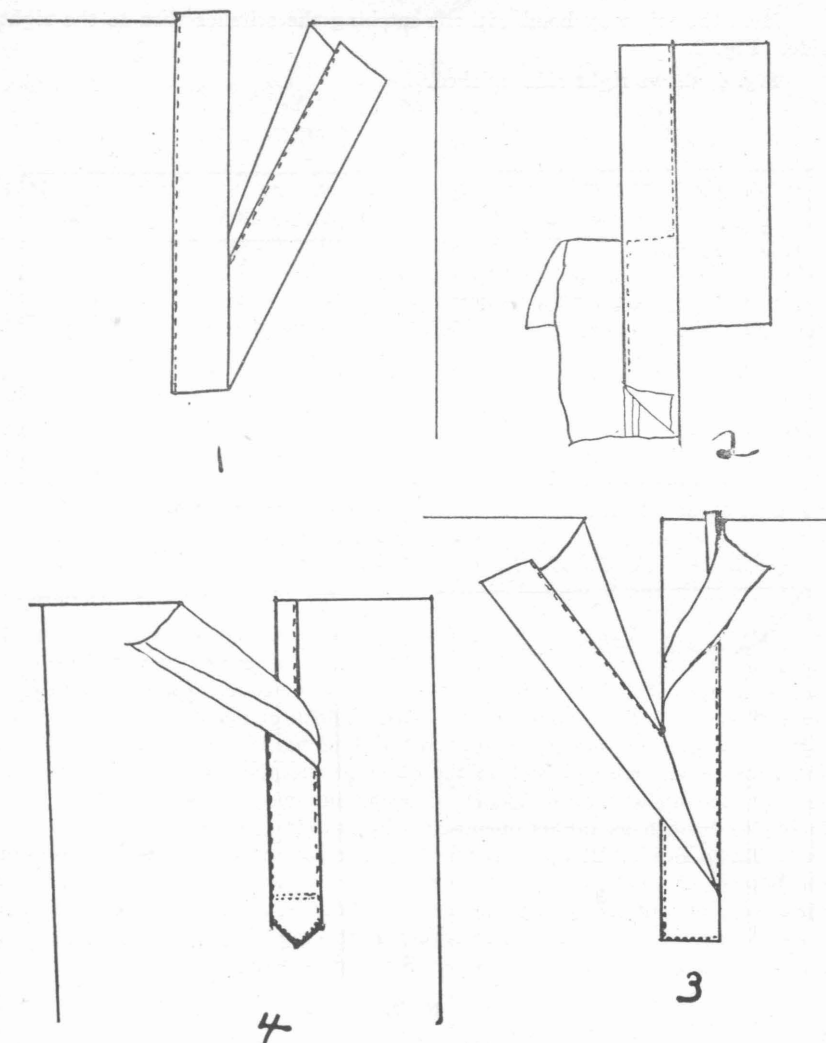
Clothing Specialist

TAILORED FINISHES.

Bound Plackets. Bound plackets are used for both under and outer garments. Cut a lengthwise strip of material twice the length of the placket and twice the desired width of the finished binding plus the seams. One and one-half to two inches is the usual width for this strip. Begin at the top of the placket and stitch down one side and up the other, sloping almost to a point at the bottom of the placket, otherwise a little plait will be formed at the bottom of placket. Turn in opposite edge of strip $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch and fold over so as to just cover the stitching. Stitch, turn the binding on the right-hand side of the placket back against the wrong side of the garment and catch with the band. Fig. 1, page 3.

Bound and Faced Plackets. Bound and faced plackets are used on under garments. Cut a strip same as for bound placket and stitch on first time same as for bound placket. Crease fold at bottom of placket and cut away the under part of the left hand binding. Make a cut about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch from the crease at the bottom and cut about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch from the lengthwise fold extending to the top of the binding. Fold the remaining part flat down to the wrong side of garment and stitch into place forming a facing at the bottom of the placket. A row of stitching will show on the right side of the garment. Figs. 2 and 3, page 3.

Shirt Sleeve Placket. Shirt sleeve plackets are also bound and faced plackets. Cut the opening as long as desired. This is usually 4 inches long and 1 inch past the fold on the under side of the sleeve. Take a lengthwise strip of goods 3 inches wide and twice the length of opening. Begin at the top of the placket, placing right side of binding to wrong side of sleeve and stitch down one side and up the other of the placket. Fold this facing back on the under side of sleeve at seam and baste on right side. Trim facing to $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch as far as opening. Clip facing $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch, turn $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch and baste flat to sleeve. Measure facing to upper part of sleeve $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the bottom of sleeve and cut facing straight across. Trim edges so as to form a point, cut away any unnecessary cloth and baste to place. Stitch close to edge of facing and twice across at the top of opening $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch apart, and deep enough to catch raw edge. See Fig. 4, page 3.



No. 1. 1, Bound Placket; 2 and 3, Bound and Faced Placket; 4, Shirt Sleeve Placket.

MITERED CORNERS.

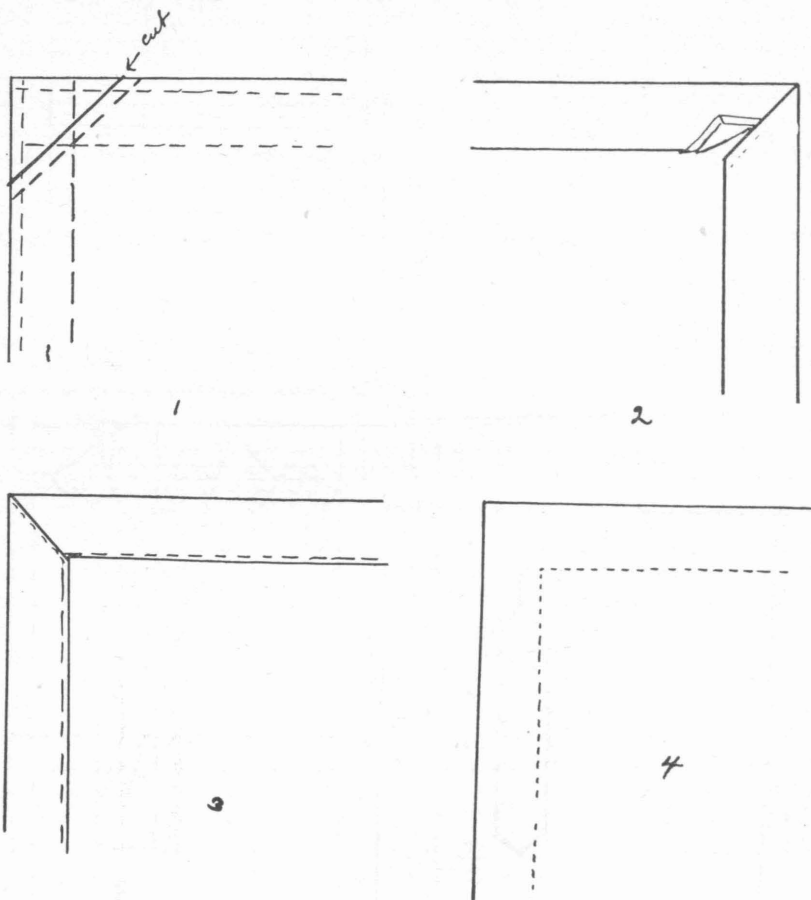
Mitered corners are used for wide hems to avoid bulkiness.

Turn the hem in the ordinary way and crease. Cut a triangular piece from the corner of the material leaving a small seam allowance. Fig. 1.

Turn the seam allowance of one side of the hem at the corner and lap on the other. Fig. 2. Baste the hems in place.

Hem the miter by hand without catching the stitches thru to the right side. Fig. 3.

Fig. 4, shows right side finished.



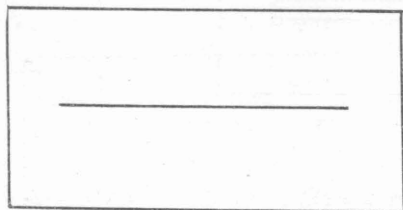
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POCKETS.

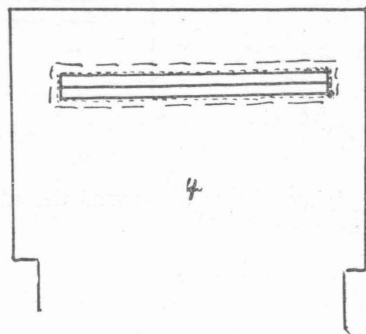
1. Set-in-pocket. Mark the place indicated for the pocket slit with a lead pencil the exact width of pocket. Fig. 1.
2. Cut the pocket 10 inches long and one inch wider than the mark.
3. Place pocket on blouse, right sides together, the upper edge of the pocket 1 inch above the lead pencil mark. Fig. 2.
4. Stitch the width of the presser foot from the mark all around making a square corner. Fig. 2.

5. Cut on the mark and diagonally at the corners. Fig. 3.

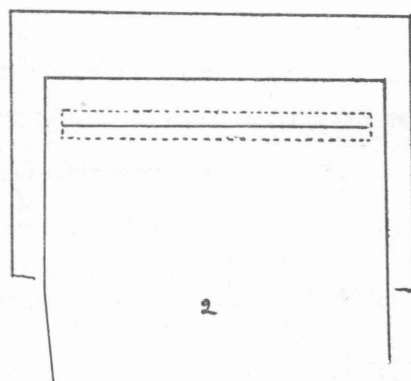
6. Turn the pocket then to the wrong side of blouse. Press edges back well letting enough of the material of the pocket slip over enough to form



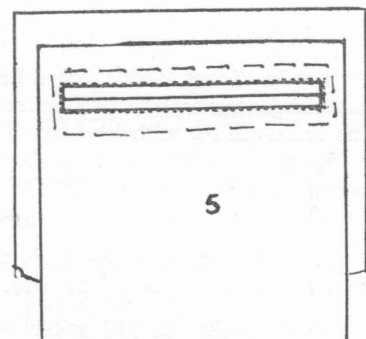
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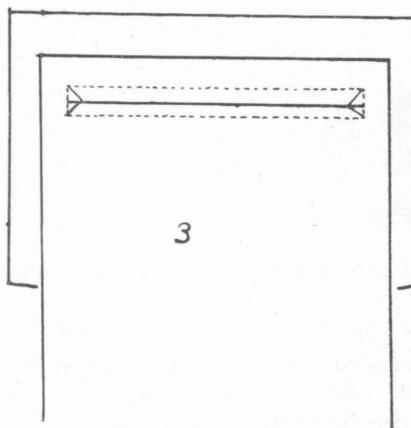
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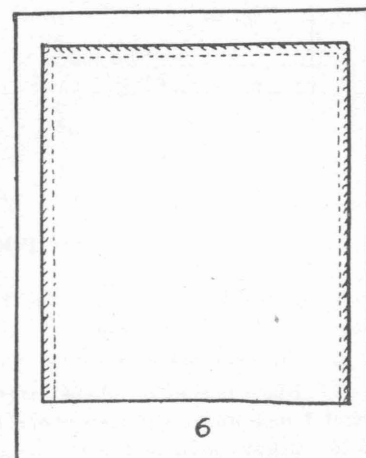
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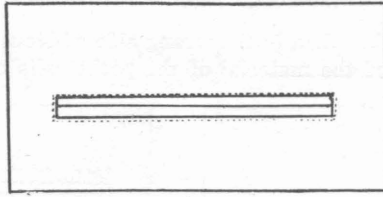


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No. 3.



7

a piping. Baste all around the edge of the slit and stitch. Fig. 4, Fig. 5, shows wrong side.

7. Fold the pocket in half with all the edges even. Stitch pocket up and over cast all raw edges. Fig. 6.

Fig. 7 shows right side of pocket when finished.

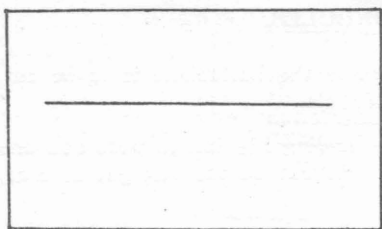
8. The ends of the pocket may be finished with a bar tack or arrowhead.

Set-In Pocket With Colored Facing. Cut two bias strips one inch longer than slit for pocket and two inches wide. Fold these in the center making two bias folds. Mark with lead pencil the exact length of the pocket slit. Fig. 1. Place these bias folds on the right side of the blouse, the folded edges coming together on the mark for the slit. Baste to place and stitch about $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch from the mark the exact length of the mark for the slit, Fig. 2.

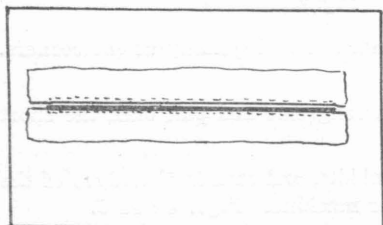
Slit and turn the bias folds thru to the wrong side, leaving piping to show on edge. Baste down. Fig. 3.

Baste pocket in and stitch on right side all around close to edge of pocket. Fig. 4.

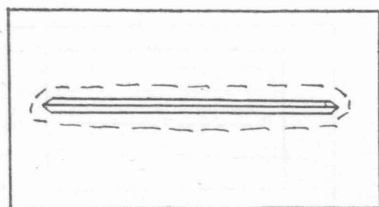
This pocket may be made with a French seam or leave the edges raw and overcast them. Fig. 5 shows pocket made with French seam.



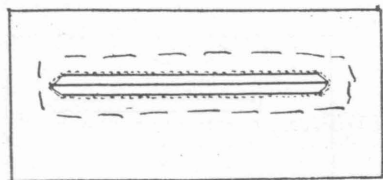
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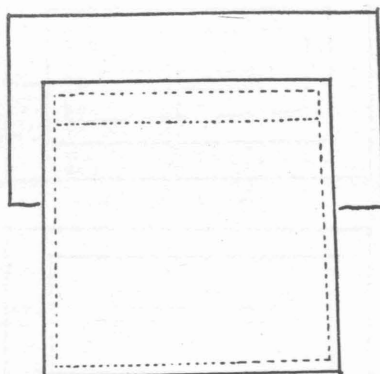
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BOUND BUTTONHOLES.

1. Mark with a pencil the place where the buttonhole is to be cut, having the mark the exact length of buttonhole.

2. Cut the piece to be used for the binding $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and one inch longer than mark. (This piece may be cut on the straight or bias, depending upon the finish desired).

Lay this piece over the place where the buttonhole is to be, right sides together and centers together, and baste there.

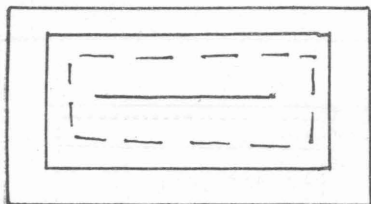
3. Stitch the width of the presser foot, or the width desired, from the mark all around, making a square corner. Fig. 2.

4. Cut through both pieces on the mark and diagonally at the corners. Fig. 3.

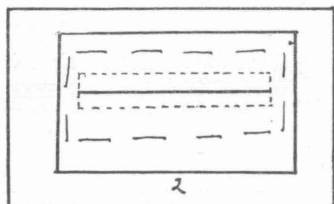
5. Pull the binding through to the wrong side and pull back the short ends and press down firmly.

6. Bring the cut edges back to the middle, and turn in the edges of the binding and stitch down either by hand or machine. Figs. 4 and 5.

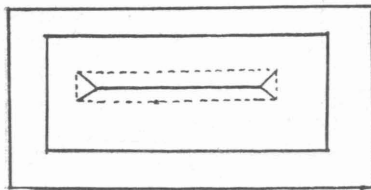
Bound buttonholes are used for dresses, suits, belts, etc., or as a foundation for set in pockets.



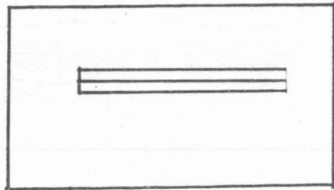
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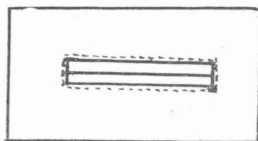
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BOUND BUTTONHOLES USING THE BINDER.

Emergency Leaflet No. 53, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

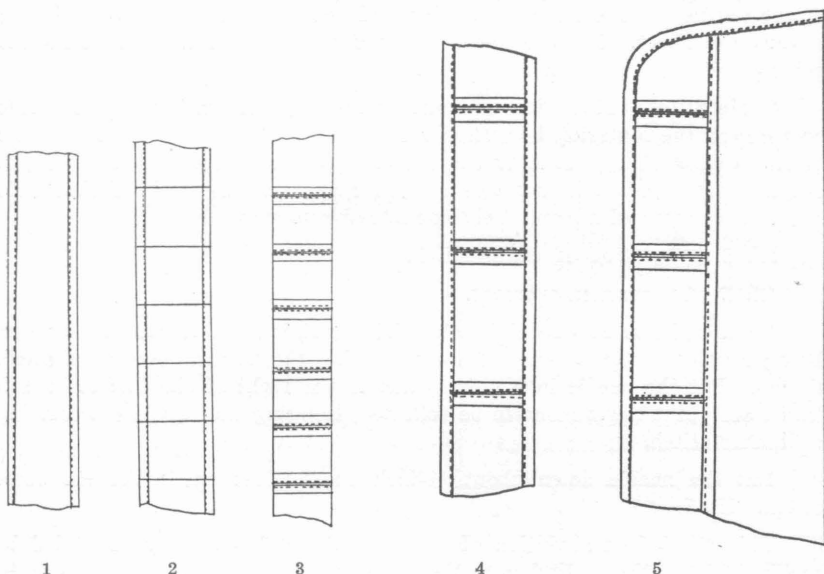
1. Cut a strip of material the width that the finished buttonholes are to be apart and bind it. Fig. 1.

2. Cut the strip crosswise $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wider than the buttons to be used.

Fig. 2.

3. Stitch these strips together. Fig. 3.

4. Bind each side of strip and stitch to garment. Figs. 4 and 5.



FRENCH BINDING.

This binding is an excellent one to use around the neck, armseye, edges of sleeves, scallops, etc.

1. Cut a bias piece two inches wide.

2. Fold in center making a bias fold.

3. Stitch the raw edges of the binding to the raw edges of garment to be bound, then fold the edge of the binding back over the raw edges to the wrong side and put down by hand or machine. If stitched by machine stitch up close to edge of binding so that stitching will not show as the binding can fold over and hide the stitching.

DECORATIVE STITCHES.

Cabel stitching. This is an ornamental stitch made by machine. This stitch is used very effectively on various materials. If used on organdy it has the appearance of pin tucks.

Use a heavy mercerized or silk thread on the bobbin. Lengthen the stitch and loosen the tension and stitch on the wrong side of the material.

Outline Stitch. Hold material over first finger of the left hand, the needle pointing toward the worker. Work away from the body and exactly on the line of the design. Bring the needle through from the wrong side of material at the point of beginning. Keeping the thread to the right of the needle, take a stitch on the line of design with the needle pointing toward the chest. Let the needle come out each time a little below the point where the last stitch began. Ill. 1.

Chain Stitch. This stitch is made toward the worker. Bring the needle up through the material, hold thread down with left thumb, put the needle back a thread or two next to the hole it just came through, and bring it out a short distance in advance and over the thread which is thus held down in the form of a loop. Continue in same manner. Fig. 2.

Ill. 3. Variation of chain stitch.

Ill. 4. Chain stitch overcast.

Feather, Briar and Coral Stitch. This stitch is made toward the worker. Bring needle through at top of work, holding the thread down by the left thumb. Put the needle in about $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch to the right of the line to be followed and slant toward line to be followed, bringing the needle out forming a blanket stitch.

Put the needle down about $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch on the left and make the same stitch. Ill. 5.

This stitch is a variation of the blanket stitch and may be varied by making two or three stitches to the right then to the left of the line to be followed. Ill. 6 and 7.

Herringbone or Catch Stitch. Work from left to right. Ill. 8.

Ill. 9. Herringbone stitch and French knots. Two colors of thread may be used.

Ill. 10. Herringbone stitch and running stitch. Two colors of thread may be used.

Blanket Stitch. This stitch is made from left to right. Fasten the thread and insert the needle into the material about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch from the edge, or the desired distance from the edge. Bring the needle up through the loop formed by the thread. Draw it up so that a thread lies along the edge of the material. Repeat to end of work. Do not make stitches too close together nor too tight. Keep the stitches the same distance apart and the same depth. Ill. 14.

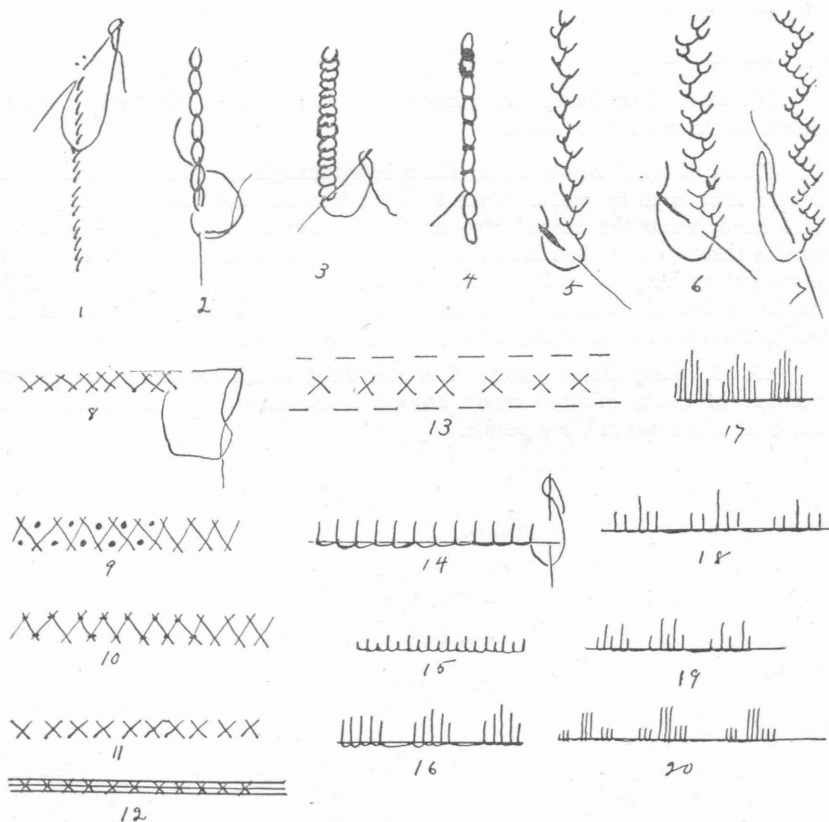
Cross Stitch. This stitch is double and consists of two slanting lines crossing in the middle on the right side. Ill. 11.

Ill. 12. Three threads of a contrasting color are held down with a cross stitch and is very effective on collars and cuffs.

Ill. 13. Combination of a running and cross stitch.

Ill. 14. Blanket stitch.

Ills. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, are variations of the blanket stitch.



No. 12.

Ill. 25, 26, 27, are variations of running stitches.

Ill. 28, Variation of running stitch and cross stitch. Two colors of thread may be used.

Ill. 29 Couching—Two threads are used in making this stitch and they may be of two colors. One is held in place on the material with the left hand. The second thread is used in making the stitches which hold the first thread in place. These stitches are made over the first thread and at right angles to it and make $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch long on the wrong side.

Ill. 30. Portuguese laid work. Look at the illustration and see how it is made.

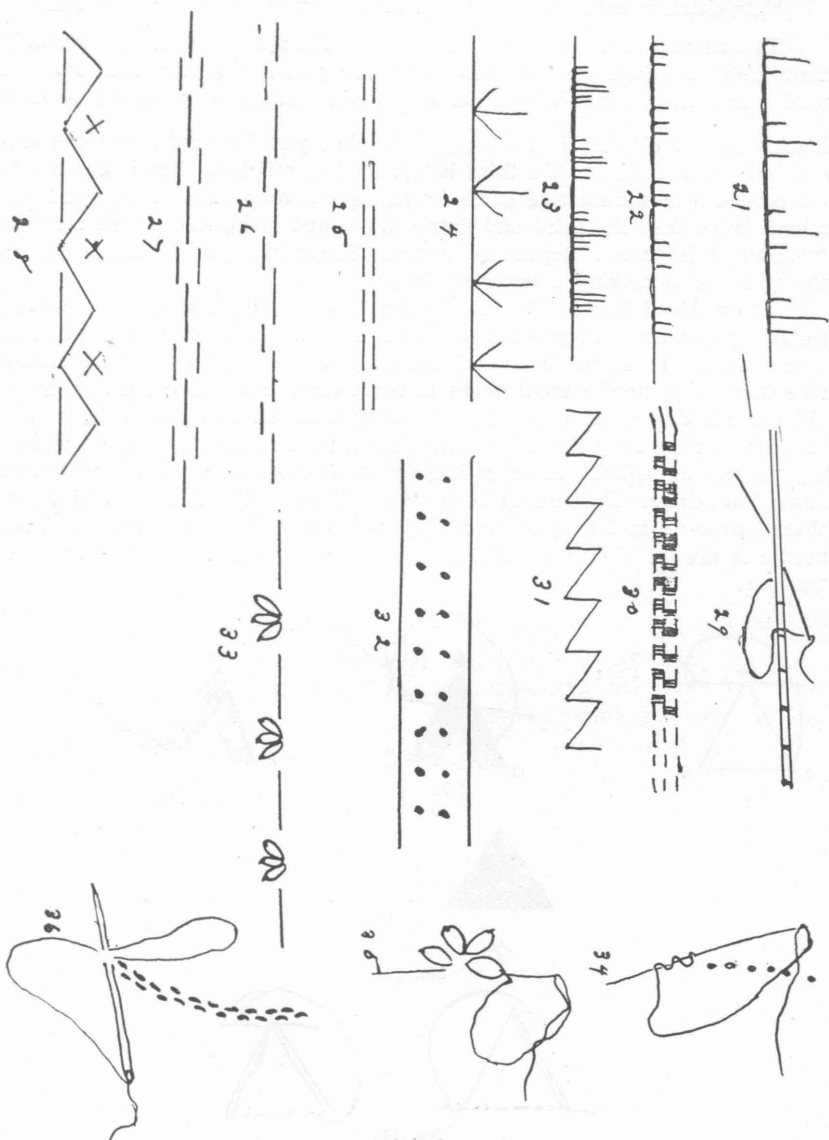
Ill. 31. Two sided Turkish stitch. Two colors of thread are used. See illustration for making.

Ill. 32. Combination of outline stitch and French knots.

Ill. 33. Combination of running stitch and lazy daisy stitch. Two colors of thread may be used.

Ill. 34. **French Knots.** Bring the needle through to right side of material where knot is to be made. Take a tiny stitch and hold needle firmly with left hand, wrap the thread two or three times around the needle, bring needle through and then stitch it down through material near the point it came out pushing the coil of thread close to cloth and holding it there while needle is drawn through to wrong side. The coil forms the knot. If the coil is fastened on the wrong side by a tiny stitch it cannot slip.

Ill. 35. **Lazy Daisy Stitch.** The lazy daisy stitch consists of an uneven number of chain stitches made around a common point, or center, the chain or loops resembling petals.



No. 13.

Ill. 36. **Bermuda Fagoting.** Use a large needle as a carpet or punch work needle and a very fine thread.

This stitch is used on underwear, collars, cuffs, dresser scarfs, etc.

The stitch is made toward the worker. Take a short stitch diagonally from right to left, fasten the thread by tying in this first stitch. Put the needle into the first hole and make a stitch straight toward the worker.

Bind with two stitches in the same hole, then put the needle into the second hole, and bind it to the third hole with two stitches. Put it again into the second hole and make a stitch toward the worker. Bind the second and fourth holes then the third and fourth holes and make next stitch straight from the third hole. Repeat as before. The stitches cross diagonally on the wrong side making a cross stitch.

Arrow Head Tack. This arrow head tack is used on middy blouses, sailor suits, corners of pockets on skirts, etc. Draw a triangle the size of arrow head. To make this stitch fasten the thread at (a) on the wrong side then bring needle up through to right side, bringing the needle up to (b) make a tiny stitch parallel to the bottom of the triangle. Stick needle through to the wrong side at (c) bringing it up through to the right side at (a) proceed as before. Always throw your thread over so that it will cross down the center. Be sure to keep on the lines of the triangle and throw thread over as in Ill. 1, so that they will cross down the center. Your needle is always placed parallel to the bottom of the triangle as in illustrations.

